

its Remark Made by Dean

Krogh Believes Nixon Learned Of Cover-Up Late in Affair

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Former White House aide Bill Krogh Jr. said yesterday that he is convinced that President Nixon was not aware of the Watergate cover-up until late in the affair.

Krogh, who was fired from the White House in 1972, said that he had been told by a source that the President was not aware of the cover-up until late in the affair. He said that he had been told by a source that the President was not aware of the cover-up until late in the affair.

Pat Brown Son Runs for Calif. Governorship

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 28 (AP).—Secretary of State Edmund G. Brown Jr. set out today to capture the California governorship his father lost to Ronald Reagan eight years ago.

The 36-year-old Democrat formally declared his candidacy with a pledge to "create a new spirit of activism and hope in state government."

He said he would start with a sweeping reorganization of the state's executive offices.

Mr. Brown's statement did not directly mention that his father, Pat Brown, was governor from 1965 to 1967.

He became the fifth formal candidate for the Democratic nomination in the June 4 primary and is considered the frontrunner by many observers.

The four others are San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto, U.S. Rep. Jerome Waldie, businessman William Matsen Roth and Attorney Herb Raft.

Land ICBMs Said to Fuel Arms Race

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Federation of American Scientists says that the only stable alternative to a continuing nuclear arms race is for both the United States and the Soviet Union to agree to destroy their land-based missiles and rely on sea-based submarines and bombers to deter each other from atomic attack.

As the federation views the situation, it is the nuclear-tipped, land-based ICBMs of both superpowers (1,054 for the United States and 1,618 for the Soviet Union) that are at the heart of the arms race.

Increasing Accuracy of new missiles—as opposed to the old, inaccurate ones—has made it possible to use them in a way that one side will eventually be able to annihilate the other's land-based forces by striking a surprise first blow at opposing missile silos.

It is this mutual fear of the devastation that produces stability and cooperation, the federation says, which provides incentives for striking out and spurs the arms race by driving pressure to either better protect the existing force or build up other types of land-based weapons.

As long as these missiles are both arsenals, the federation says, they will "draw fire" to American and Soviet land-based missiles and seek to attack each other's missile bases.

"For these reasons," the federation says in a special report on the arms race published yesterday, "we propose that each side agree in principle to destroy its land-based missiles in a series of 'mutual Strategic Arms Limitation Talks' agreements."

The federation proposes that re-third of the forces might be dismantled in a first agreement extending five years, during which the destruction of the second third would be negotiated, and so on.

Qualitative Missile Race Warning that the United States and the Soviet Union now stand at the brink of a qualitative nuclear arms race, which it makes a "race" of tactical nuclear weapons to no mutual advantage, the FAS claims there is no stable alternative to a proposal so far as land-based missiles are concerned.

The federation, which frequent challenges the position of international nuclear arms control, has about 100 members, including almost all of the American members of a Nobel Prize.

The proposal on land-based missile disarmament was "revised and endorsed" by Morton Halperin, Dr. George W. Ball, Dr. W. Allen Jones, Dr. Lee Harvey Oswald, and Dr. Robert Kennedy.

Some Grocers Protest

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP).—Some grocers staged a one-day strike today, complaining that the government's rigid price controls hurt their profits. The capital's 1,800 small neighborhood grocery stores closed. But about 100 supermarkets and numerous food stands remained open.



FATHER AND SON—Sen. Henry (Scoop) Jackson holding the door for his son, Peter, 7, in Washington TV studio.

Gas Rationing May Be Needed By April, Sen. Jackson Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., whose subcommittee on investigations held three days of hearings last week on the energy crisis, said yesterday that gasoline rationing may be necessary by the second quarter of the year unless the Arab countries resume oil shipments.

"I believe the present situation clearly indicates that in the second quarter we're going to be in a posture where gas rationing may well be a reality," he said in a television interview.

"I don't think there's much doubt about it unless there are some developments overseas which would indicate that we will get extra crude material."

The president of the American Petroleum Institute, Frank N. Icard, said he would oppose rationing except as a last resort.

"We think the gasoline situation will be extremely tight in the spring and the late spring and early summer," he said.

"Hopefully, if everything goes well, we will not have to ration," Mr. Icard was replying to questions on a different television program.

Sen. Jackson said that to avoid "deep trouble" after April 1, "we'd probably need one million barrels a day of Arab oil."

He said that 900,000 barrels were arriving directly from Arab nations before the oil embargo began last autumn.

Reminded that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has

Daylight Saving Attacked by U.S. Senators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Legislation was introduced in the Senate yesterday to repeal daylight saving time during the winter months.

Several senators said that daylight saving time jeopardizes children by forcing them to go to school in early-morning darkness. They referred to the pre-dawn deaths of eight children in Florida since the energy-saving time schedule became effective Jan. 6 for the winter months.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, called for immediate repeal of winter daylight saving time and said it has failed as an energy-conservation measure.

Ex-Rep. Dowdy Begins 6-Month Jail Sentence

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 28 (UPI).—Former Rep. John W. Dowdy, D., Texas, entered the Springfield Medical Center for federal prisoners today to serve a six-month term for perjury.

Dowdy, 62, was convicted in 1971 on eight counts of bribery, conspiracy and perjury for accepting a \$25,000 bribe in return for trying to block a Justice Department investigation of a Baltimore home improvement firm.

"ITALIAN LINE" brings the best of Italy to the Caribbean

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March 6: 9 days to St. Thomas, St. Maarten, Martinique, Antigua.

March 16: 9 days to St. Thomas, Martinique, Grenada, St. Juan.

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Gallup Poll Republican Voters Choose Ford as Top Prospect for '76

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 28.—Vice-President Ford, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, and former New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller are in close contention as the top choices of Republican voters for their party's nomination for president in 1976, according to the Gallup poll.

Mr. Ford is the top choice of 24 percent of Republicans, while Gov. Reagan is the choice of 20 percent and Mr. Rockefeller is selected by 18 percent. Rounding out the top five choices of Republicans are former Texas Gov. John B. Connally, 9 percent of the vote, and Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois, 8 percent.

Survey respondents were asked to choose from a list of 10 men who have figured prominently in speculation over the 1976 presidential race.

Mr. Ford's selection as Vice-President has projected him into the national spotlight as a possible GOP nominee in 1976. He has, however, thus far indicated that he will not be a candidate in 1976. To determine the rankings if Mr. Ford chooses not to run, Republicans in the survey who chose him were asked which of the men on the list would be their second choice.

Divided Equally The findings show Mr. Ford's support dividing about equally between Gov. Reagan and Mr. Rockefeller, leaving these two men far ahead of the rest of the field.

The following table shows the choices of Republican voters with Mr. Ford included:

Vice-President Ford.....	24%
Gov. Reagan.....	20
Mr. Rockefeller.....	20
Mr. Connally.....	9
Sen. Percy.....	8
Sen. Howard Baker.....	5
Sen. Richard Nixon.....	3
Sen. Mark Hatfield.....	3
Sen. James Buckley.....	2
Sen. Edward Brooke.....	1
No preference/Other.....	8

With Republican party affiliation at its lowest point in a decade, as shown in recent Gallup surveys, GOP candidates will increasingly need to appeal to voters outside party ranks. It is, therefore, important to assess how current GOP possibilities fare among independents.

The results again show a close three-way battle between Gov. Reagan, 17 percent; Mr. Ford, 16 percent, and Mr. Rockefeller, 14 percent. Next is Sen. Percy, with

10 percent of the vote of independents, and Sen. Baker of Tennessee, with 8 percent.

A review of Gallup surveys since 1938 shows that the man who led as the top nomination choice of GOP voters at the outset of a congressional election year usually ended up as the nominee two years later.

Schoolgirl, 16, Sues After FBI Probes Her Letter to Reds

By Joseph F. Sullivan

NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 28 (NYT).—The FBI has admitted that it is keeping a "subversive" file on a 16-year-old high-school girl who wrote a letter to the Socialist Workers party as part of a school project.

Although J. Wallace Laprade, agent in charge of the FBI's Newark office, had previously denied that the girl, Lori Paton of Chester, N.J., was being investigated by the bureau, papers filed in answer to a suit by Miss Paton revealed that she was the subject of an FBI criminal-activities probe.

The extent of the FBI investigation and the existence of a "mail cover" on the Socialist Workers party headquarters in New York between Jan. 23 and May 16 of last year were revealed as the result of discovery proceedings by the girl's attorney, Frank Askin. He is conducting her suit to force the FBI to expunge her name from its records, which list her with the notation

White House Key For Foreign-Born

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D., N. Y., introduced a constitutional amendment today to eliminate the provision that a president must be a "natural born" citizen of the United States.

"My proposed constitutional amendment does not amount to an endorsement of Henry Kissinger for the presidency," Rep. Bingham said. "But I must say in all candor that his achievements as secretary of state have highlighted the problem."

Mr. Kissinger was born in Germany of German parents who immigrated to the United States when he was a youth.



Gerald R. Ford

Nixon Seeks Pension Hike For Veterans

Also Asks Increase In GI Benefits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—President Nixon today proposed cost-of-living increases in veterans' pensions and an 8 percent boost in GI benefits as part of a \$13.6-billion legislative package for veterans.

Mr. Nixon also urged that Congress restore Nov. 11 as Veterans Day, repealing part of a 1968 law which switched the holiday to the fourth Monday in October.

The proposals were contained in a special message to Congress, one of a series which Mr. Nixon is sending to Capitol Hill before his State of the Union address Wednesday night.

The President said that his administration is preparing legislation to grant the 2.4 million persons receiving veterans' pensions the same type of automatic cost-of-living increases available to Social Security recipients.

He also said that the veterans' pension program should be restructured to assure that the neediest pensioners will receive at least as much as adult welfare recipients.

Mr. Nixon said that the 8 percent increase in education benefits which he is seeking will supply an extra \$200 million in aid for the more than two million persons taking advantage of the GI bill for education and training allowances. The increase is needed, he said, "to keep pace with inflation."

At a White House briefing, Veterans Administration Director Donald Johnson said that the \$13.6 billion being sought by Mr. Nixon is \$400 million more than is being spent this year.

Most of the increase is scheduled for medical programs, he said. Even with the proposed boost in monthly checks for veterans under the GI bill, Veterans Administration spending for education is expected to decline from \$3.2 billion this year to \$2.6 billion for next year because of declining enrollment in the program, Mr. Johnson said.

The administration also is proposing, Mr. Johnson said, that a veterans' cemetery be designated in each of the 10 standard federal regions and that Arlington Cemetery, near Washington, be expanded.

Burundi Mini-Skirt Ban

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The Interior Ministry yesterday announced penalties of up to two years in prison for women who wear mini-skirts or tight pants.

ARP T-1-74

20 January 18 February

ALGARVE Today in Algarve, the almond trees are in bloom. Thanks to the temperate climate, the trees are, at this moment, covered with fragrant blossom, filling the air with its delicate perfume. To realize the kind of weekends you are dreaming of, come and enjoy Algarve.

TROIA Winter light throws another kind of enchantment on a splendid golden beach. Troia, the capital of Portugal's tourism, has not stopped growing even yet. Feel the pulse of the future. See for yourself, modern planning and construction at their best. Some of the finest restaurants in the city are open now for lunch or dinner.

ALENTEJO During these shorter days of winter, the almost pasture-like quality of Alentejo countryside comes into its own. The banks of the River Guadiana take on a charm hard to equal. Anywhere. Why not relax in a magnificent Troialta property and enjoy the beauties of the surrounding countryside.

SERRA da ESTRELA Snow. At its exhilarating best. White, deep and crisp. An enormous white blanket covering this unique mountainous area of Portugal, waiting to offer you the pleasures of winter sports in unsurpassed conditions. The excellent facilities of the Hotel Serra da Estrela will make your stay truly unforgettable.

DECISION We invite you to explore the many facets of this traditional, custom-soaked country, and assure you of a memorable and satisfying visit. Allow us to welcome you to Portugal. Soon.

TORRALTA-PORTUGAL

Bormann Again Declared Dead

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (UPI)—A West Berlin registrar's office today declared Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, dead for the second time.

A West Berlin Interior Department spokesman said that Bormann's name was entered in the "death book" on the basis of evidence provided by the Frankfurt prosecutor's office.

Bormann was declared dead 30 years ago on the basis of his disappearance at the request of his family. But since then Bormann often was reported to be alive. These reports led to the Frankfurt prosecutor's investigation and the conclusion that Bormann poisoned himself in Berlin on May 2, 1945.

Trying to Catch 'Criminals'

East Germany Explains Traffic Checks

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (UPI)—East Germany said today its border guards were not harassing traffic but hunting "criminals" when they imposed controls on access highways to Berlin Saturday for the first time since the Big-Four agreement went into effect 18 months.

The explanation alleviated fears that the East Germans might be planning retaliation against the West German decision to open a Federal Environmental Office in West Berlin, an act called illegal by the East.

East Germany explained the controls in a teletype message sent by Gerhard Friedrich, head of the East German Transit Commission, to Helmut Wulf, his West German counterpart, who had asked for an explanation. The West German Transport Ministry said Mr. Friedrich assured Mr. Wulf that the target of the

controls was not traffic to Berlin but "criminals."

He did not elaborate, but border guards on Saturday told travelers they were hunting deserters from Soviet-East German Army maneuvers now under way.

The armed guards halted trucks and automobiles traveling between West Germany and West Berlin at five different checkpoints on the highway running through East Germany. In violation of the Big-Four agreement signed June 3, 1972, the guards searched the cabs of trucks and made motorists leave

their automobiles while the vehicles were searched.

The Big-Four agreement provided for free access to West Berlin and abolished the harassing East German controls of traffic that had caused countless disputes.

Western Allied officials tended to accept the East German explanation of the controls. They said they had reports that similar controls were carried out on other roads in East Germany over which Berlin traffic does not move.

Nevertheless, they said, under the agreement, East Germany has no right to interfere with the traffic. West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schnitz said the East German explanation was unacceptable.

"The controls were a serious violation of the agreement," he said.

35 Die on Peru Bus

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—At least 35 persons, mostly miners, were killed yesterday when a bus crashed into a mountain river and was swept 400 yards downstream, police said today.

Radar Shows Hills, Valleys On Mercury

Pictures From Earth To Guide Mariner-10

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—

The most accurate radar studies so far of the planet Mercury indicate gentle hills and valleys and possible craters near the equator.

These features are regarded as signs of a relatively smooth sphere resembling Venus and contrasting with the swollen surface of Mars.

Some of the radar measurements of surface features, made from California on 14 occasions in 1972, are expected to aid in planning and interpreting hundreds of television photographs scheduled to be taken for several days after March 29 when the American Mariner-10 spacecraft is to pass about 600 miles from Mercury. Mariner-10 is to fly by Venus on Feb. 5.

The measurements produce very fuzzy radar "snapshots" of 14 circular regions, each about 360 miles across, dotted around the 9,000-mile circumference of Mercury between latitude 12 degrees north and 4 degrees south. Some of these equatorial regions are expected to be sunlit when Mariner-10's cameras focus on Mercury.

210-Foot Dish

The measurements were made with the 210-foot dish antenna of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Goldstone, Calif. The results were announced in the January issue of the *Astronomical Journal*, edited at Columbia University by Dr. Shalva Zoller and Dr. Richard Goldstein of JPL.

The studies of Mercury were made by transmitting signals at a frequency of 2,388 megacycles with a power of 400,000 watts toward the planet for several hours at a stretch.

At the three favorable opportunities each year for radar studies of Mercury, the planet is about 55 million miles away from the earth.

Thus a radar signal traveling at the speed of light will take about 10 minutes to travel from earth to Mercury, hit a peak, a valley or a plain there and then return as an echo millions of times fainter than the transmitted signal.

In such planetary studies, scientists analyze flight changes called Doppler shifts in the frequency and slight variations in the total time to build up a picture of features on the distant planet.

Smaller Antenna

Before 1972, the JPL radar studies of Mercury used the same broadcast frequency and power. Dr. Goldstein said in a telephone interview. But the antenna available was the 84-foot dish at Goldstone, not the 210-footer.

With a smaller collecting area on the antenna, the echo from Mercury was about six times fainter, and so only the frequency Doppler shifts could be analyzed. This produced crude studies of the whole face of the planet with far less definition.

Dr. Goldstein said further readings of Mercury still being analyzed, were taken with the 210-foot antenna during 1973, and more observations are planned during the summer and fall of this year.

Morocco Imposes Death Sentences On 62 Fugitives

KENITRA, Morocco, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The military tribunal here today sentenced to death 62 fugitives convicted in their absence on charges of trying to overthrow King Hassan II in an armed uprising last spring.

The prosecution said that the accused tried to start a civil war by arming and financing guerrilla bands and terrorist cells. It said that the ringleaders masterminded the plot from abroad, and the groups doing their bidding conducted a series of shooting and bombing raids in urban and rural areas of Morocco.

All of the accused are understood to have fled abroad. Many are known to be living in France, Algeria and Libya.

After a public trial, which began this morning and lasted only a few hours, the tribunal also ordered that all of the 62 defendants' property be confiscated in Morocco.

Skylab Astronauts Put In '28-Hour' Day

HOUSTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Skylab-3 astronauts packed more than 28 working hours into their 74th day in orbit and have only three full experiment days left in the final 11 days of their mission.

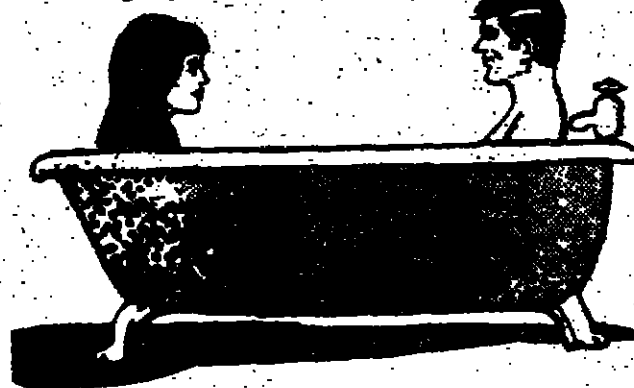
They scanned the earth and sun with cameras and watched for cosmic light flashes. Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr, Dr. Edward G. Gibson and Lt. Col. William E. Pogue also conducted medical experiments to record any physical changes or problems from prolonged weightlessness.

Bonn Aide Visits U.S.

BONN, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—West Germany's chief negotiator with East Europe, Egon Bahr, left here today for talks in Washington about cheap credits for Communist countries.

£10 for Mrs. Jones of East Molesey

Put a bit of romance into your bath by sharing the water. You would be amazed how much gas you save.



'Shocking' Energy Saver in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—A housewife, who proposed that couples should share a bath to save fuel, said today she couldn't understand criticism of the idea by two members of Parliament.

"These people obviously don't know what fun it can be," Mrs. Ida Jones said. "I think it is ridiculous that they should think of it as immoral."

Mrs. Jones, married for 30 years with three grown-up sons, won a £10 prize in a campaign by the state-run South-Eastern Gas Board (Segas) to encourage people to save gas during the energy shortage.

Her slogan was used in Segas newspaper advertisements. John Stokes, a Conservative MP, was not amused. "It is deplorably vulgar and in the worst possible taste. There is not much one can do about it, but I find it extraordinary coming from a nationalized industry from which we ought to be able to expect the highest standards."

Another Conservative MP, Joseph Kinsey, said he was shocked and accused the gas board of debasing standards.

Mrs. Jones's comment to reporters: "Why can't these MPs leave well enough alone? It is a very practical suggestion and, after all, with all the gloom nowadays we need a bit of light relief."

A Segas official said: "The idea for the advertisement came from a customer in a competition we ran. We felt it was a good idea."

Headed Syria, Lebanon Mission

Sir Edward Spears Is Dead; Helped De Gaulle Flee Nazis

LONDON, Jan. 28 (NYT).—

Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Spears, 87, who brought Gen. Charles de Gaulle to Britain to form the Free French Forces during World War II, died yesterday.

He was sent to France in May, 1940, as Churchill's personal representative at the French Ministry of Defense. A month later, as the German Army moved across France, Sir Edward returned to England, taking De Gaulle with him.

De Gaulle, who probably would have been arrested had his intention been known to the French government, accompanied Sir Edward to the airport, and stood waiting at the bottom of the aircraft's steps. At the last moment, Sir Edward pulled De Gaulle into the plane.

Liaison Officer

Sir Edward served as a liaison officer with the British Army in France during World War I. He was awarded the Military Cross, made a commander of the Order of the British Empire and a commander of the French Legion of Honor. At the end of the war, he held the rank of brigadier general.

He retired from the army in 1920 and in the years between



Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Spears

the world wars was a member of Parliament and a businessman. In 1940, after his return from France, Sir Edward became head of the British mission with De Gaulle. The following year, he headed a mission to Syria and Lebanon, and in February, 1942, was appointed envoy to the newly created republics of Syria and Lebanon.

More Rain, Tide Expected To Worsen Brisbane Flooding

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Brisbane braced itself today for another major flood crisis as the weather bureau predicted more rain tonight and warned of a high tide early tomorrow.

The threat of food shortages also faced the city of 800,000, which has been hit by its worst floods of the century.

The death toll in the floods, which have covered thousands of square miles of the state of Queensland and neighboring New

South Wales, climbed to seven today. One of today's dead was a soldier, electrocuted when an army rescue craft hit a power line in an outer Brisbane suburb. Another soldier was feared drowned.

Brisbane emergency headquarters said that many persons have been reported missing.

In Brisbane, only one of the city's six bridges over the swollen Brisbane River was still open today. The river reached 21 feet; the normal level is seven feet.

Another major flood crisis is expected with the high tide early tomorrow morning. The river is expected to stay at a level of at least 25 feet within the city for several days.

Civil defense authorities fear that food supplies may run short in the next few days. The warehouse of one of the biggest food distributors in Queensland was inundated today, causing a loss of foodstuffs estimated at more than \$12 million.

Boy, 10, Is Killed In Indian Riots

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—A 10-year-old boy was killed when police fired on looters Sunday in the west Indian state of Gujarat, where two weeks of rioting over rising prices and food shortages have taken at least 39 lives.

The police began shooting when a mob broke open and looted food shops in Ahmedabad, the state capital. Officials said edible-oil warehouses, grain shops and milk booths in several areas of the city were attacked.

Meanwhile, in Calcutta, officials reported that a man was killed and three others were injured when the police fired at a gang of alleged rice smugglers. The gang tried to set fire to a train when the police raided it, following information that it was carrying huge quantities of rice, officials said.

American Ordered Expelled From Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Western Allies today ordered expulsion of an American arrested two months ago on suspicion of espionage and who was said to be using a false name.

An American spokesman said Charles Davis, alias Calvin Williams, will be put on an aircraft bound for the United States.

U.K. Gun Plot Is Linked to Kidnap Plan

French Aide Called Californian's Target

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Moroccan-born Abdelhak al-Bachkoui, alleged leader of a California-based extremist group, planned to kidnap a senior French government official as ransom for the release of 30 Moroccan prisoners, a court was told today.

Mr. Bachkoui, 26, a shopkeeper, appeared at a preliminary hearing on conspiracy and firearms charges with Palestinian student Adnan Nasseem, 21, and a former model and waitress, Allison Rae Thompson, 18. All three live in Santa Barbara, Calif.

The defendants pleaded not guilty today. They were ordered held without bail for trial in the Old Bailey Criminal Court.

Tip From the U.S.

They had been arrested at London's Heathrow Airport last month after a tip from American authorities that a consignment of arms was on its way from California to Britain.

Five automatic pistols and 150 rounds of ammunition were found hidden in a false bottom in Miss Thompson's suitcase after her arrival from Los Angeles, authorities said.

The alleged kidnap plan was revealed in a statement that police said Mr. Bachkoui made during questioning. The French official was not identified. The statement, read in court at Uxbridge, West London, said that Mr. Bachkoui planned to smuggle the arms into Britain and then ship them to France.

Alleged Motive

He allegedly told police that he planned the abduction because he wanted to make a name for himself.

Mr. Bachkoui and Mr. Nasseem both told police that Miss Thompson did not know that the pistols and ammunition were hidden in her luggage. They said that she was persuaded to bring a trunk to Britain in return for her hair.

Police prosecutor Damian Williams said that there was no evidence to connect the three defendants with the Palestinian Black September terrorist movement or any other anti-Zionist organization.

Tindemans Asks More Time for Talks in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Flemish-designate Leo Tindemans today asked King Baudouin for 24 hours more to decide whether he can form a new government. The king asked Mr. Tindemans Saturday to try to put together another coalition to end a 10-day-old government crisis that followed the resignation of the three-party cabinet headed by Socialist Premier Elio de Laet.

Mr. Tindemans today reported to the king on his consultations with political leaders during the weekend. "He will submit his final conclusions to the king Tuesday," a palace spokesman said.

The Socialists have refused to join any new government and demanded general elections. The two other coalition partners were the Social Christians and the Liberals. "There still is a possibility of forming a minority government," said Mr. Tindemans, a Social Christian who was vice-premier in the outgoing cabinet.

French Miners End Walkout

MERLEBACH, France, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—A weeklong strike by 10,000 miners in the Lorraine coalfield ended today with the acceptance of government pay proposals. The strike, which closed down the country's second largest coalfield, caused a loss in production of 400,000 tons of coal, management officials said.

The miners stopped work last Monday to protest layoffs without pay for the previous week because of a strike by men who run the Lorraine Basin's railroad network. Today they accepted an offer giving them about 70 percent of the wages lost during the layoff.

Kissinger Picked For 'War Prize'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Veterans of the anti-war movement marched on the State Department Saturday in a vain attempt to present Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger with the "Nobel war prize for 1973." The 250 protesters, including actress Jane Fonda, wanted to give Mr. Kissinger the "prize" to mark the first anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam peace agreement in Paris. However, after marching just over a mile in a chilling drizzle, the protesters found that Mr. Kissinger was in New York.

No department official, not even a policeman, would take the plaque, a sarcastic takeoff of the Nobel Peace Prize given Mr. Kissinger last year. Demonstration leaders said they would try again today to get someone at the State Department to accept the plaque—an empty 30-mm cannon shell mounted on wood.

Herald Tribune

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	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Germany (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Aden (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Ghana (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Algeria (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Great Britain (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Algeria French Community (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Greece (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Africa South (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Hong Kong (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Algeria (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Hungary (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Australia (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	India (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Austria (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Indonesia (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Ireland (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Israel (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Italy (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Japan (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Korea (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
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Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Luxembourg (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Malaysia (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
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Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Morocco (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Nepal (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00	Netherlands (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00
Bahamas (air)	172.00	84.00	42.00				

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To Underline Strengthening Ties

Brezhnev Arrives for Weeklong Cuba Visit

by Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Havana today for a weeklong visit to the island.

Before his departure, Mr. Brezhnev said that he was going to greet the Cuban people and convey to them the admiration of the Soviet people for their revolutionary enthusiasm and courage.

Havana at 2000 GMT tonight. The arrival ceremonies were transmitted live by satellite to Russia's television network which covers Eastern Europe as well as the Soviet Union.

The Soviet leader stepped off his Ilyushin-62 airliner after a flight lasting 15 hours, including a refueling stop in Gander, Newfoundland. He was met by Premier Fidel Castro, wearing his familiar olive-green fatigues and packing a pistol on his hip. Mr. Castro greeted him broadly as he walked side by side with Mr. Brezhnev. Several thousand persons were on hand to cheer Mr. Brezhnev.

The official visit, which had been expected to take place in December, is Mr. Brezhnev's first trip to Cuba. Premier Castro, who has visited the Soviet Union four times, last came here in December, 1972.

The visit of the Soviet leader, which diplomatic sources here said will end Sunday, occurs at a time when Havana is moving toward closer economic and political cooperation with Moscow.

In building up Mr. Brezhnev's visit, the Soviet press has underscored Cuba's Communist orthodoxy and dwelt upon its recent social and economic accomplishments in the Soviet mold.

'Firm Friendship'
Before he left this morning, Mr. Brezhnev alluded to Cuba's tighter links with the Soviet Union, saying that "the Soviet Union and Cuba are bound by firm, fraternal friendship based on the principles of socialist internationalism."

The Kremlin has never disclosed why the visit was delayed. Western diplomats here believe a major reason was that the Soviet leader was reluctant to jeopardize Soviet-American reconciliation by appearing publicly at the Jan. 2 celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

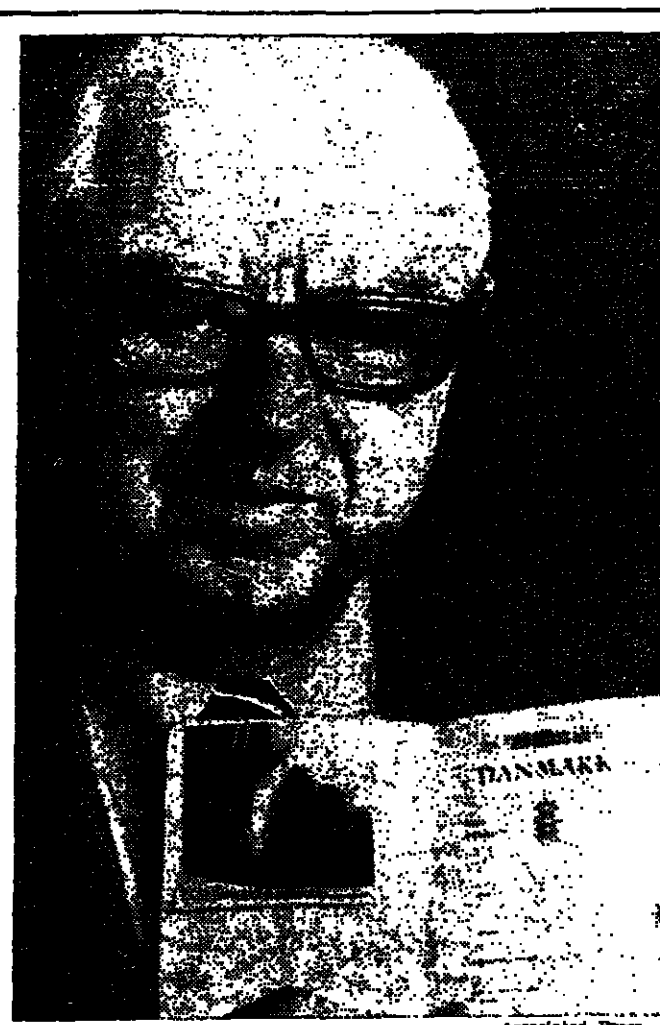
In his interview on Soviet television, Mr. Castro promised that Mr. Brezhnev, while in Cuba, would see "everything that can possibly be shown without especially trespassing on his time."

He also said that the two leaders would conduct "a broad exchange of many questions concerning our relations."

Brezhnev Sends Nixon Greetings On Cuban Flight
MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev addressed greetings to President Nixon today from aboard the plane carrying him to Cuba, Tass reported.

The news agency distributed this English-language text of the message: "Flying close to the shores of the United States of America, I express the best of wishes to you, Mr. President, to the government and the people of the United States."

"I am confident that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States will be developing further to the benefit of the peoples of our two countries, in the interests of international security and universal peace."



BELL-RINGER—Each time Danish movie director Ingolf Holsten passes an airport metal detector his steel hip joint sets off the alarm. To prove he has no hidden arms on him he has had an X-ray photo of the metal joint certified and put into his passport.

\$284 Million In U.S. Arms Aid to Saigon Assistance Defended As in Truce Limits

By David K. Shipper

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Official American figures show that, since the cease-fire agreement was signed a year ago, the United States has provided South Vietnam with approximately \$284.7 million worth of weapons and ammunition.

This figure is roughly 75 percent of the level at which armaments were supplied to the South Vietnamese in 1972, a year that saw extremely heavy fighting during the spring Communist offensive.

According to a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, by far the greatest part of the total last year—about \$276 million—went for ammunition including bombs, rockets, artillery shells, grenades, small-arms ammunition and the like.

The remaining \$8.7 million was spent on weapons and equipment such as aircraft, tanks and artillery pieces.

Faithful to Truce
American officials insist that the United States is faithfully observing the Paris cease-fire agreement, which permits only "periodic replacements of armaments, munitions and war material which have been destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up after the cease-fire, on the basis of piece-for-piece, of the same characteristics and properties."

However, no independent verification has been possible because of the inability of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission and the International Commission of Control and Supervision to agree on a method of inspection.

There are no indications that the United States has placed strict ceilings on expenditures for ammunition or has rationed the resupply of weapons as a way of restraining the South Vietnamese from making attacks and violating the cease-fire.

On the contrary, according to reports from Washington, the American ambassador to Saigon, Graham A. Martin, has asked for additional new weapons for South Vietnam.

One item for which a request is expected in the near future is the F-5E, a jet fighter plane that is faster, more maneuverable and capable of carrying more bombs than the F-5 now used by the South Vietnamese Air Force.

No Violation Seen
American officials contend that the new plane does not violate the Paris agreement's requirement that replacements be "of the same characteristics and properties."

The South Vietnamese Air Force has been accused by the Viet Cong of conducting intensive air strikes against military positions and towns and villages controlled by the Communists. The government has termed the attacks defensive.

In any case, American officials say they make no effort to differentiate between material used in offensive versus defensive actions, since it is impossible to tell without being at the scene of the fighting.

The result is that the South Vietnamese generally get what they ask for, with a few exceptions. Some high South Vietnamese military officials have been complaining recently about restrictions placed on the availability of jet fuel. And a few tanks, reported destroyed last spring, were found to have been repaired and, therefore, were not replaced, the U.S. officials say.

The money spent on ammunition and weapons accounts for only a part of the total military aid to South Vietnam, which this fiscal year is budgeted at \$813 million. Most of the rest, officials say, goes for fuel, uniforms, food, spare parts and for the support of American civilians doing maintenance work.

Pakistan Expels Reporter After Story on Missiles

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Pakistani government has ordered Brian May, a correspondent for Agence France-Presse, to leave the country within one week, it was learned here yesterday.

Mr. May's expulsion follows a story he wrote Jan. 20 in which he said that China had agreed to help build ground-to-air missiles in Pakistan.

The story was described as "utterly false and fanciful" in a strongly worded statement issued by the Foreign Office last night. Mr. May described his source for the story as reliable.

It is the second time in a year that he has been asked to leave a country where he was serving as a foreign correspondent. In January last year, the Indonesians expelled him.

Seriet Protest to U.S.
MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI)—The government has protested to the U.S. Embassy about the behavior of an American journalist in meeting Soviet Jewish activists and warned that he may be expelled, an embassy official said yesterday. The spokesman, Gordon F. Joseph of United Press International, was stopped by secret police on a Moscow street Wednesday after he interviewed a group of Jews who have been trying to emigrate to Israel.

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Russia Hints Support for Saigon In Strife With China Over Isles

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Union yesterday indicated support for South Vietnam in its argument with China over the Paracel Islands, even though Soviet allies deny the islands are Chinese territory.

Ordinarily, the Soviet Union treats South Vietnam with disdain, dismissing it as a "puppet administration" which is "lacking the legitimate aspirations" of the Vietnamese people.

But the newspaper Pravda yesterday implicitly took Saigon's side against Peking by quoting from various Asian newspapers articles that described Chinese military action against the Paracels as expansionist and a threat to other Asian countries.

Pravda often reveals its own opinion by quoting approvingly from foreign papers. In this case, however, Pravda contradicted official Soviet geographers, who clearly label the Paracels as "Chinese" in all atlases published here.

Pravda quoted the Indian Express as saying that the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia "watched China's military attack with fear." The attack, the paper was quoted as saying, "raised the question: Will China continue in the future to reveal expansionist tendencies?"

Eluding at the real source of Soviet concern, Pravda quoted the Japan Times as saying that China's action against the islands "is apparently a continuation of the warlike line that first appeared in China's clashes with the Soviet Union and India."

other political groups in the face of steadily rising inflation throughout Europe. Government-backed incomes policies and the "threat" as they termed it—of multinational companies. This is evidently an approach favored by Moscow: to take advantage of the monetary and political disarray facing the nine-member European Economic Community.

The conference, however, failed to decide whether this should be achieved on an international or a national basis. The largest Western Communist party, the Italian, believes in an international approach. But the French, the second biggest, stressed their preference for working on a strictly national basis.

Brezhnev Sends Nixon Greetings On Cuban Flight

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Red Guns Continue to Pound Phnom Penh; 89 Die in 4 Days

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Communist rebels today shelled the capital for the fourth consecutive day, hitting the city, a refugee camp and an area near Pochentong Airport, with artillery and rockets, field reports said.

The overall casualty toll for the four-day attacks on the capital was 89 persons killed and 230 wounded.

In today's shelling, five persons were killed and 28 wounded, field reports said. Two died in the refugee camp.

Premier Long Boret sent government troops to clear the Communist artillery sites. Field reports said government troops made some progress against the rebels but encountered heavy resistance.

In Saigon, the military command said South Vietnamese warships had surrounded the Paracel Islands, which were occupied by China during a battle last week, but that there were no reports of further clashes with the Chinese.

Both China and South Vietnam claim the archipelago, situated 200 miles from each country in the South China Sea. The command said the South Vietnamese Air Force moved many of its supersonic jets to Da Nang air base, west of the Paracels, for quick intervention in case fighting is renewed.

The South Vietnamese command said 143 Communists were killed during the 25 hours ending at 6 a.m. today. Government losses were set at 16 killed and 24 wounded.

IOCS Visit to Hanoi
Chief delegates to the four-nation International Commission of Control and Supervision will go to Hanoi tomorrow, for the first time since the commission was founded a year ago, for talks with North Vietnamese officials.

Announcing the six-day visit, organized at the invitation of the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, the Polish ambassador to the IOCS, Eugeniusz Kulaga, said the talks would cover problems related to the commission's peace-monitoring role.

Diplomatic observers believed the visit might mark the beginning of a period of mutual consultations between the four members themselves and with signatories of the Paris peace agreement, including North Vietnam and the United States, on a serious implementation of the agreement.

Indonesian Chief Takes Control of Security Agency
JAKARTA, Jan. 28 (AP)—President Suharto personally took command of the powerful Security Agency today and "dismissed the jobs of his personal assistants, including one who was a special target of protesters in rioting two weeks ago."

Presidential spokesman Maj. Gen. Sudharmono told newsmen the steps were taken for speedy settlement of "the causes and effects" of the riots that greeted visiting Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan.

After attacking symbols of Japan, the riots turned against local Chinese and members of the Indonesian government.

Maj. Gen. Sudharmono Humardani, the assistant, accused by students of working for the interests of Japanese businessmen, lost all his responsibilities except serving as a military-appointed member of parliament. Gen. Humardani had been President Suharto's personal assistant for economic affairs.

The President took control of the Security Agency away from Gen. Sumitro and removed Lt. Gen. Sutopo Iwono as chief of state intelligence.

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Departures: LONDON COPENHAGEN FRANKFURT	15.00 12.50	18.25 18.30	12.05 14.05	12.05 9.30	10.50	15.00 12.50	12.05 9.30	12.00 9.30
Arrivals: Bangkok Hong Kong Kuala Lumpur Singapore Jakarta Sydney Tokyo	8.20 14.10 12.55 14.25	7.00 12.50 17.25 17.10	6.55 11.25 10.35 22.20	6.25 22.20	6.00 11.25 10.35 22.20	5.05 11.30 19.40 15.00		9.35 9.10

*) Connecting flights from Bangkok. *) Thai International from Bangkok, Sunday.

*) Connecting flight from Bangkok, through-going aircraft Europe-Sydney.

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Oil—The Terms of Trade

In Japan, Saudi Arabia's minister of petroleum affairs has announced that King Faisal will take steps toward reducing the price of crude oil. The present price, Sheikh Yamani said, was "fair and reasonable," but his king feared for its effect upon the world economy.

This is both wise and promising, but it is unfortunate that Saudi Arabia did not foresee the effects of the price increase before it was put into effect. For now the matter of a "fair and reasonable" price for crude has become so complicated by world politics, by the aspirations of the oil-producing states and by a large number of deals made by individual countries that the whole question will need a great deal of sorting out.

Normally, the price of commodities is fixed principally by competition in the market, although the cost of extraction and transportation enters into the equation. But there is a new consciousness today that oil, like other minerals, is a resource that can be depleted—and should therefore, be conserved in the national interest. To this is added the fact that underdeveloped oil-producing countries have their petroleum and have been steadily raising the price. The technologically advanced nations have not increased the costs of their products as a matter of policy, but largely through the wages (and, although to a lesser extent, the profits) they have granted their workers and stockholders. This has meant declining

relative returns for oil and other raw materials.

To the extent that the producers of crude oil—or of copper, coffee, sugar and food grains—can redress adverse terms of trade by combinations and price-fixing, the morality of such combinations cannot be condemned. But as a practical matter, unless there is cooperation among consumers and producers on a global scale, such attempts will only create—as the increases in oil prices are demonstrating—chain reactions which can be harmful to all and beneficial to none.

Sheikh Yamani pointed this out in Tokyo. But at the same time he was making arrangements with Japan for the kind of manufactured products Saudi Arabia needs and Japan can supply, on a bilateral basis. And Algeria was stating that it did not agree with the Saudi Arabian philosophy on oil prices. France has been busy in the oil capitals, negotiating arms for oil with Saudi Arabia, and in all some \$6 billion in bilateral deals are said to have been concluded in the past few months, with almost that much more under active consideration. What will emerge from all of this is almost anyone's guess—but the likelihood is that it will be far less rational and far more conducive to outthroat competition and international friction than if all the nations had manifested an interest in that world community of which they are, for better or worse, willy-nilly members.

The Previews of the Budgets

The ceremony of bringing out the federal budget is a considerable departure this year from the tradition. The White House has wisely decided to strip the budget of the synthetic suspense that customarily precedes the launching. Last year the tone of the budget was arrogant and combative. This year, according to the explicit and public assurances of White House officials, it is to be conciliatory and pragmatic.

Usually the budget is preceded by a wave of speculation and rumor, deliberately fed by tips and hints from within the administration. The air of expectation rises until the appointed day, when the curtains are swept back, the document itself is triumphantly wheeled out, and the audience is invited to gasp in astonishment and admiration.

This year things are being handled altogether differently. The director of management and budget, Roy Ash, has been spending a great deal of time giving interviews, on the record, to a succession of reporters. He has offered the outlines of the budget, with remarkable specificity, to one inquirer after another. The performance is unprecedented. The message is that last year's draconian insistence on large impoundments will not be repeated, which is fortunate, since the federal courts have consistently ruled against the administration on impoundment. This year the administration has consulted carefully with some of the leading figures in Congress, rather than trying to force them to accept an accomplished fact.

This year's budget, Mr. Ash says, will be "down the middle with flexibility for change if need be." The word "flexibility" keeps recurring in the interviews, another indication of wisdom. A year ago, the budget appeared at the top of an economic boom. This year, it arrives at a time when a recession is very possible and the effects of the oil shortage are incalculable. The main goal now is not to keep the budget balanced, but to keep the national economy balanced. The budget is to have a modest actual deficit

and a modest full-employment surplus. Since the administration is confronted simultaneously with rising unemployment and the worst inflation in a generation, it has concluded, correctly, that this is not a time for sudden leaps and swerves. The budget, Mr. Ash suggests, contains "a modicum of stimulus, but not a whole lot." In other words, it stays on just about the present track.

One reason for this unaccustomed advance notice is, clearly, the size of the total. Outlays, for the first time, will exceed \$300 billion. The administration wishes to introduce that idea quietly and carefully. It does not want that figure to hit the citizens with a sudden jolt. There is a certain human tendency to invest large round numbers with great significance as turning points and milestones. The present administration remembers very sharply the outcry against President Johnson when his budget, after a great deal of prevarication and arithmetic fudging, edged over \$100 billion in 1968. (The budget figures were artificially low in those days, because the huge trust funds were not added in. Federal outlays had actually gone over \$100 billion in 1962.)

The White House wants to avoid a similar outcry now over another large number. The administration defends the total, as administrations usually do, by pointing out that most of it represents expenditures that are set by law and not left to a president's control.

The size of the budget is not the main point. It is rising at the same rate as the economy as a whole, responding in general to the same forces of growth and inflation. The real questions all go to the precise character of the expenditure and its impact on the national prosperity. Those answers will appear when the detailed figures are published on next Monday. But it already seems clear that this budget will not be terribly exciting. And that, under the circumstances, is just as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Peron Against the Left

While waiting in Spain for the events that were to bring him home from exile and then return him to the presidency of Argentina, Juan Domingo Peron declared: "If I were 50 years younger I would understandably go about planting bombs or setting off my own brand of justice." Now President Peron has called on all Argentines to join in an effort to "annihilate as soon as possible this criminal terrorism" which he once had admired. Disillusioned that his return to power had not brought an end to terrorism, as he had said it would, the 78-year-old strongman had launched a crackdown on the far left, including a drastic purge of left elements in his own Justicialist Movement, well before the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army staged its recent assault on an army garrison. He has asked congress for anti-terrorist laws more sweeping than the ones decreed by the military regime which the Peronist forces repealed last year.

It has obviously shocked Gen. Peron that his personal magnetism has not charmed hardbitten Marxist revolutionaries into lay-

ing down arms and that his political skills have not kept his left-wing supporters, particularly the Peronist Youth, in harness with the right-wing trade unionists who have always formed the backbone of his movement.

Strong measures are obviously required against the guerrillas, who have carried out murders and scores of kidnappings, mostly of foreign businessmen, and extorted millions in ransom. But the greater threat to stability will come if Gen. Peron carries his drive against leftists so far as to push nonviolent forces into the arms of groups such as the People's Revolutionary Army.

There is bitter irony for the Peronist Youth in the fact that the hero for whose return they agitated and fought for years should come down so emphatically on the side of their right-wing rivals. But it should be a priority objective for the general to keep them from swelling the ranks of forces clearly bent on promoting chaos and revolution in Argentina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

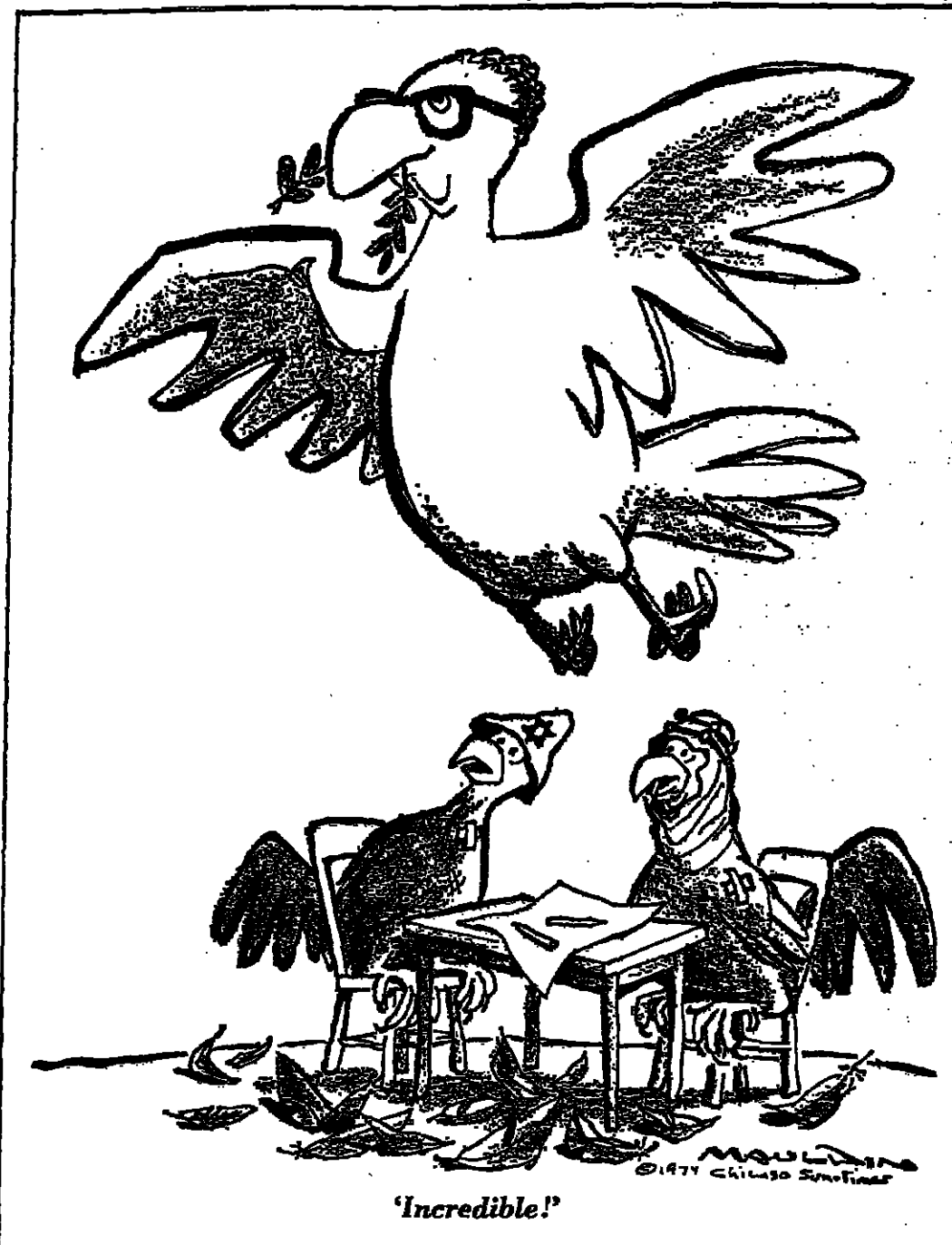
January 29, 1899

ROME—In the course of an interview which Signor Crispien has accorded, the veteran statesman, referring to the czar's disarmament proposal, said: "The conference will decide nothing. The sole possible result is that the European states may put themselves on the road to an agreement for the formation of an international arbitration tribunal. I would like to be mistaken, but I must express my belief that a general war is more probable than a general disarmament."

Fifty Years Ago

January 29, 1924

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Col. Rivera, the minister of war, is a crack pistol shot. Dr. Bruin, president of the Republic, also has built up a reputation for his pistol shooting, so when he was challenged to a duel by the minister, who took offense at presidential criticism of his conduct in office, all the standing room was taken at the scene of the combat, with the betting slightly favoring the president. Dr. Bruin, however, refused to pull the trigger; the colonel angrily fired in the air, and all bets were canceled.



Egil Krogh: Crime and Punishment

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—In a few days Egil Krogh Jr. will surrender to federal marshals and begin serving a six-month sentence for his part in the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office. He will be the first Nixon White House aide imprisoned since the original Watergate break-in led to the disclosure of higher crimes. When Krogh was sentenced, the public perception was distorted by a sudden and rather mysterious change in the law. The sentence he would have received if he had been charged with the burglary of the Ellsberg office would have been a year in prison.

But the judge then imposed a prison sentence of two to six years, suspending all but six months. He explained: "Because you are a lawyer, because you held high responsibility when this offense occurred, because you had many advantages, because you committed perjury, any punishment short of jail would be inadequate."

That was a severe sentence for a first offender, an underling, a man of better character than many, one who appeared to feel genuine remorse and had cooperated with the prosecution. The jail term and Gesell's statement in imposing it will increase the pressure for clemency on those who were closest to the President: H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, John Mitchell, Charles Olson.

Impatience

All along, in the uncovering of Watergate, there has been a certain impatience with the process of the criminal law. When Archibald Cox asked for a delay in Senate hearings out of concern for the integrity of the special prosecutor's work, he was criticized by some eager to discover the extent of the President's involvement. Similarly now there are those who think Leon Jaworski is putting mere law enforcement ahead of the central question of impeachment.

But following the rules, whether convenient or inconvenient, is a price of civilization. Steady enforcement of the criminal law is designed to make clear to all that there is a civil order. That course is all the more essential in a case involving violation of the law by those sworn to uphold it. If we do not vindicate the system of criminal justice in that case, we can hardly hope to discourage lawlessness in society.

Moreover, insistence on orderly prosecution of the criminal charges arising out of Watergate is not in conflict with the aim of fixing Nixon's responsibility. In any investigation of large-scale conspiracy, evidence of culpability at the top is likely to come only from documents or from a decision, by someone just below the top, to talk. In Watergate the special prosecutor now must have all the relevant documents, or tapes, that have been destroyed. The pregnant question is, as it has been, whether someone who was close to the President will cooperate. And as to that, the apprehension of a term in prison is the most effective encouragement of truth.

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One or more of those men might conceivably be affected, too, by what Egil Krogh said on being sentenced. In any event, his statement will be noted by the public. It will tell everyone much about how a system conceived in liberty slipped toward presidential autocracy in our day.

"I see now," Krogh said, "that the key is the effect that the term 'national security' had on my judgment. The very words served to block critical analysis."

"The discrediting of Dr. Ellsberg, which today strikes me as repulsive and an inconceivable national security goal, at the time would have appeared... to diminish any influence he might have in mobilizing opposition to the course of ending the Vietnam war that had been set by the President. And that course was the very definition of national security."

"Freedom of the President to pursue his planned course was the ultimate national security objective."

Sentencing is often an unattractive aspect of our criminal justice system. But in the case of Egil Krogh the values of law and liberty were vindicated.

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Truth in Labeling

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—One of Fred Allen's radio characters was an amnesiac who kept trying to remember who he was by the process of elimination. "Buh, I don't carry an umbrella," he would muse, "so I can't be Neville Chamberlain."

Few of us at that time caught Mr. Allen's subtle socio-political message—that people tend to identify themselves in terms of what they are not. Thus, many of us apply political labels like "liberal" or "conservative" to others, resting the application of either label to ourselves, or permitting only a sliver-hiding label like "moderate," which is a better description for drinkers than voters.

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Many kids to camp, we could identify our political positions in the specific way that invites acquaintance and discussion.

Oxymorons Abound

Labels could then cease to be onerous or fuzzy. "Libertarian conservatives" would then be able to gauge what they held in common with "Great Society dissidents" and "Wall Streeters" could dance with Marxists. Oxymorons would abound, as moderns exchanged their meaningless tags for something like "egalitarian elitist" or "pragmatic moral absolutist" or "principled opportunist."

Names are not things but meaningless things do not command. If the political labeling can serve a useful purpose, it can specifically identify our own line of thinking along with that of our opponents.

My own label? I'm working on that by identifying and eliminating alternatives. Conservative traditionalism is not for me, nor is left-wing liberalism. New Federalism with an underpinning of libertarianism has its attractions.

Sometimes I like to carry an umbrella. Maybe I'm Neville Chamberlain.

Conservatives in Congress have frequently derided the "big game" of the New Federalists, who try to decentralize administration with one hand and to centralize welfare with the other. But the Right has not faced up to the challenge, and the opportunity of examining the divergent forces inside conservatism's tent—which can be a great source of strength.

Might it not be useful for conservatives to open up their "movement" to recognize conflicting causes within it, and encourage inwardly the same kind of diversity it espouses outwardly?

In that spirit, like mothers sewing labels in clothing to accom-

Louis McRedmond

From Dublin:

After Sunningdale, the Irish take stock of their dreams.

DUBLIN.—Doomsday looms in Ireland as it does throughout the West. A wag caught the mood with his cartoon of a seedy hot-gossip, bearing an enormous placard that read "Prepare to Meet Thy 1974." We queue up for gasoline, shortages threaten industry and the children get an extra week's holiday at Christmas to save heating oil. We survived World War II by burning the bog peat we call turf. But those were the days of steam. Turf does nothing for a diesel engine. Only the candle-makers, whose business took a knock when the Vatican Council cut back the more lavish displays of Roman Catholic devotion, have found a new lease of life.

Oddly, as it happens, enough of the crude stuff from the Persian Gulf has been arriving in Ireland to keep the country in megawatts for decades. Bantay Bay on the south coast is the only port in Europe where the biggest of the mammoth tankers can unload. Not that it does us much good. Smaller ships wait to take the cargo again to be refined in Britain or on the Continent—where it serves merely to whet the appetite for more. To increase our frustration, it seems that we have a Persian Gulf of our own under the ocean (if you follow one billion of barrels of oil below the sea bed offshore from Bantay, give us a few drills and rigs, a few dollars, a little know-how, 15 years to explore, and the Sheikh of Bantay will be dictating his terms to a battle-weary Henry Kissinger. Meanwhile, we console ourselves by remembering how much worse things are in England).

For all that, the Old Year went out on a happy note. December was the month of Sunningdale, which proved as hopeful as its name. To Sunningdale in Berkshire went Premier Cosgrave from Dublin, Prime Minister Heath from London, each with attendant ministers, and three delegations from Northern Ireland representing parties recently locked in mutual opposition but now prepared to work out with the sovereign governments how the strife-racked North might resume control of its own affairs.

Heath could feel more confident than the rest. He had long supported the plan made in 1971 by his predecessor, Jack Lynch, that only such a meeting could bring light to the darkest corner of Ireland. Ted Heath, then, had repeated that the North was none of Dublin's business. Sadler and wiser now, he had seen the need for Dublin's collaboration. For the Irish Republic, the mere fact of the meeting was a hurdle crossed.

There were no winners or losers, said Mr. Cosgrave after the talks, but that was a politeness. The Dublin delegation had gone to Sunningdale with a dominant object, to secure a Council of Ireland with executive powers over the whole country. That they got a council, drawn equally from South and North, is to be hailed as a triumph.

Whether Sunningdale works, then, becomes an intriguing question about the Irish character. That we are dreamers we can scarcely deny. That a strain of pragmatism runs deep in most of us is also true. The question for the Irish now is which element in our complicated make-up will dominate. I am inclined to stick my neck out and say that in a crunch situation the Irish, North and South, will turn out to be hard-headed realists. After all, if the majority of citizens, North and South, elected to parliament the politicians who hammered Sunningdale together, it can safely be concluded that this is what the people will buy—not because it is ideal, but because it can be made to work.

The Irish Dream

At the same time, the strength of the Irish dream is not to be despised. Or rather, the dream, the nationalist and not visions of unity. Contrary to one another totally, they each deeply feel. Many Irish who would reject with disgust use of violent methods to their ends believe deep in their hearts that the tribulations of the Irish Republic can only be an all-Ireland republic, serene and free. Others, who believe that a British return in their veins and that the corner of the island must be ever united to the British crown. Each will instinctively react against the compromise with the other's beliefs. Strange, it may seem, what will wear their resolve and cause them to doubt their instincts is that these very days the dreams have turned to nightmares, beset with blood. The violence of ultra-extremists, the ultra-dreamers, has worked alienation. Humanity, I think, will win.

I began on a frivolous note. It is part of the moment of modern Ireland. Where else would you find frivolity in the crisis of the West? You find it here because the crisis shared with others is normally by comparison with the awful crisis peculiar to Ireland in the past five years. Beware of Irish jokes. They have their roots in tragedy.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Muhammad 212, Joe 209

Ali and Frazier Don't Meet
to the Weigh-In Is Quiet

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Ali and Muhammad Ali, who met yesterday at 209 and 212 pounds, respectively, for their hand-holding ceremony at Madison Square Garden, the weights were about what handlers had predicted. But significance was the common with the weights for their fight nearly three years ago. Frazier was 3 1/2 lbs lighter at 206 1/2 in 1971, when Ali, then 23, was three pounds heavier. Frazier's manner at the time was predictable too. He was quietly firm. Ali was fully confident.

"I think I'll stop him this time," Frazier told broadcaster Howard Cosell, during the nationally televised weigh-in. "Anytime from 1 to 12."

Ali, appearing after Frazier had

The Tale of the Tape

	Frazier	Ali
Age	30	32
Weight	209	212
Height	5-11 1/2	6-3
Reach	73 1/2	74
Chin (Ner.)	42	42
Chest (Exp.)	44	44
Biceps	15	15
Forearm	12 1/2	12 1/2
Waist	34	34
Thigh	26	26
Calf	17	17
Foot	13	13

departed, declined to make a specific prediction. "I'm not predicting the round but I'm predicting I'll do what I should've done the first time," Ali said. "No layin' in the ropes. I'll be dancin', slickin' in and out. I'll be movin'. Movin' fast. This will be an amateur meeting, a great professional. No contest."

Energy to Talk

Cosell asked Ali about his right hand, in which he has a burnish condition in the middle knuckle. "It's better than yours," Ali said. "See how your hand is shakin'. But we have an energy crisis. I got a call from Washington to cut this fight short to kind of help things out."

The weigh-in was conducted in the Felt Forum next to the Garden, before about 1,500 newsmen and spectators. Normally, a weigh-in is held at 12 noon on the day of the fight. But there was no need for that because this is a non-title fight and there is no weight restriction on heavyweights. But the real reason for the late Sunday afternoon weigh-in was the promoter's arrangement for national TV to attract more closed-circuit TV ticket sales.

The two former champions did not see each other yesterday, an arrangement programmed to avoid a repetition of their wrestling match Wednesday when Ali described Frazier as "ignorant."

That scuffle in a TV studio resulted in each boxer being fined \$5,000 by the New York State Athletic Commission. Ali remains the 7-to-5 betting favorite, while Frazier was a 6-to-5 choice in their first fight when each was unbeaten. Since then, Ali also lost to Ken Norton in a 12-round split decision. Frazier was dethroned as champion a year ago when George Foreman registered six knockdowns in less than two rounds.

\$1 Million Fight

The Garden was sold out several weeks ago so a crowd of 20,000 is assured, along with the first \$1 million gate for an indoor non-title fight. The gate could be a non-title record.

There have been two \$1 million gates for non-title fights, both in the heavyweight division and both at Yankee Stadium. \$1,053,630 for the Jack Dempsey-Jack Sharkey bout on July 21, 1927, and \$1,000,832 for the Joe Louis-Marshall bout on Sept. 24, 1935. Frazier and Ali each have been guaranteed \$500,000 against 3 1/2 percent of the net income, including the ancillary revenue. With a potential \$1 million gate, the closed-circuit TV locations, each fighter might come to his \$2.5 million fee for the 1971 fight. With home TV in some areas of the world, the promoters believe that one billion people will see the bout.

Gonzalez to Defend

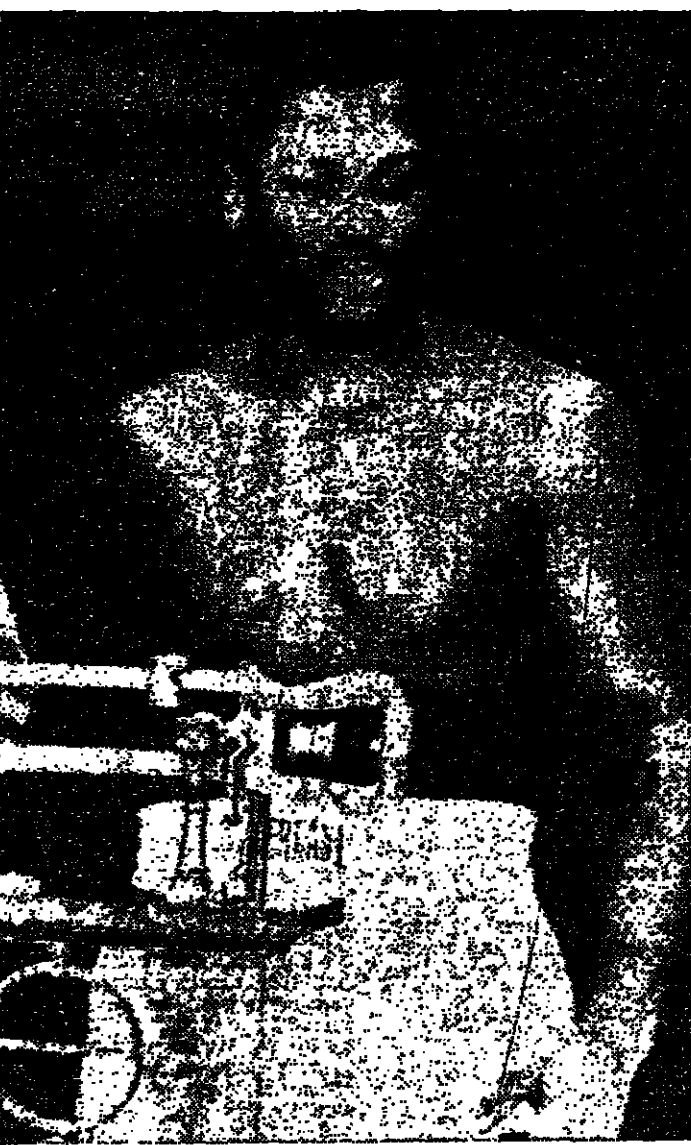
TOKYO, Jan. 28 (Reuters)—World Boxing Council lightweight champion Rodolfo Gonzalez of the United States will defend his title against Japanese challenger Shunichi Suzuki on April 11 in Tokyo, the challenger's manager said yesterday.

Gonzalez, 30, has never beaten Laver, who took control early in the third set and then regained momentum.

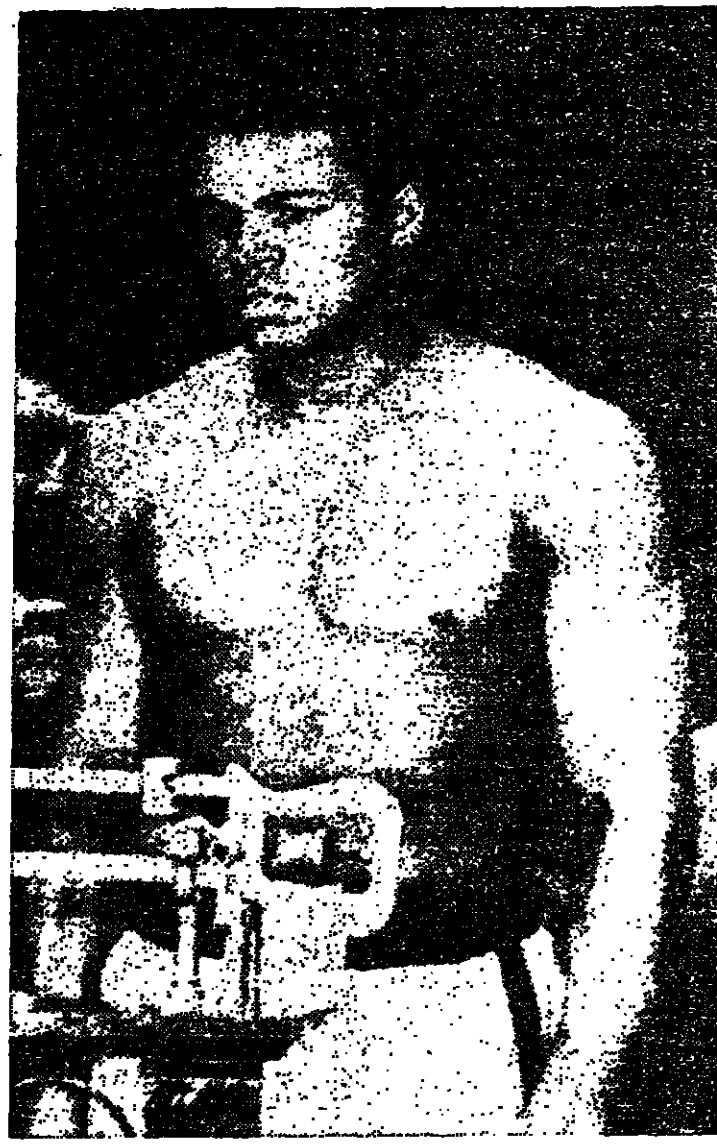
"Arthur made me do a lot of work out there," Laver said while accepting the trophy for his first tournament of the World Championship of Tennis 1974 tour.

Ashe won \$7,000 for finishing second in the 84-man field.

In the doubles final, American Mike Estep and Patrick Cramer



CARRYING WEIGHT—Joe Frazier, left, scales 209 pounds while Muhammad Ali is at 212 during weigh-in ceremonies.



United Press International

ILTF Talks Tough, But Doesn't Ban the WTT

By Fred Tupper

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—No ban has been imposed by the International Lawn Tennis Federation on professionals signing with World Team Tennis, but the threat was still there.

The 58 delegates from 45 countries at a special meeting of the ILTF last weekend also voted unanimously to take all possible action to support the United States Lawn Tennis Association in its renewed struggle with World Championship Tennis.

"I've been unable to contact Lamar Hunt," said Walter Slovic,

president of the USLTA, who was not in the United States when the head of WCT announced in Philadelphia last Thursday that he would no longer pay sanction fees of \$30,000 to the USLTA.

"Our position is a simple one," said Slovic. "If Mr. Hunt seeks no sanctioning fee, we will receive none and the USLTA and ILTF rules relevant to such events will be applied. I can only say that the USLTA has been the governing body of tennis long before he had an interest in it, and we are not in it for profit. I would like to put Mr. Hunt, WCT and Team Tennis on notice that the USLTA

will not desert the many professionals and amateurs who look to us for leadership.

"We are prepared to work with the WCT and WTT, but we are not prepared to be dominated or bullied by them."

"We may well be on a crash course with WCT," said Allan Heyman, the ILTF president, who said the committee of management had been authorized to negotiate an agreement with World Team Tennis along the following guidelines:

No WTT event shall be scheduled during ILTF official cham-

pionships: Italian, French, Wimbledon and Forest Hills, as well as South America, South Africa, Australia, Asia and Scandinavia. The planned WTT schedule runs from May through September, the height of the ILTF season. However, earlier this week, the WTT said its players would be free to play in the four major ILTF tournaments — Italian, French, Wimbledon and Forest Hills.

● All players must be free to play for their own country in Davis Cup or Federation Cup competition.

● All WTT events shall be played in accordance with the rules of lawn tennis as approved by the ILTF.

● A player must be released to play in the official national championships of his own country. Heyman said the committee of management was also authorized to make other conditions it considers necessary, such as the payment of sanction fees to the ILTF for the development of junior tennis.

"We are fighting to prevent the game from going over to the United States," said Heyman. "All European countries except Britain wanted to impose a ban on WTT," said Philippe Chatrier, president of the French Federation. Britain, he said, was worried about missing leading pros for the third straight year at Wimbledon. "We (France) are fighters. We have the time and the will to fight."

Laver Beats Ashe for 18th Straight Time

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (UPI)—

Australian Rod Laver used an impressive variety of shots yesterday to defeat American Arthur Ashe for the 18th consecutive time and win the \$100,000 U.S. Professional Indoor tennis championship.

Laver, seeded 6th, took home \$15,000 with his 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 triumph.

Ashe, 30, has never beaten Laver, who took control early in the third set and then regained momentum.

"Arthur made me do a lot of work out there," Laver said while accepting the trophy for his first tournament of the World Championship of Tennis 1974 tour.

Ashe won \$7,000 for finishing second in the 84-man field.

In the doubles final, American Mike Estep and Patrick Cramer

of South Africa defeated Jean Chatriot and Georges Goven of France, 6-1, 6-1.

Canucks Replace Coach

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 28 (UPI)—

Bill McCrea has been fired as coach of the Vancouver Canucks of the National Hockey League and replaced by Phil Maloney, coach of the Seattle team.

McCrea, 39, has coached the Canucks since the start of the current season. The team is in last place in the NHL's East Division with a record of nine victories, 25 losses and seven ties.

Maloney, 42, has coached the Seattle team since 1971.

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Briton Joins
Winners' List
In SwimmingAustralasian, Canadian
Domination Halted

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Australia and Canada raced for supremacy in the Commonwealth Games today but England's Brian Brinkley broke their dominance. In the 200-meter men's butterfly final, Brinkley, a 21-year-old student, clocked 2 minutes 43.1 seconds.

After four days Australia and Canada have won 10 gold medals each—five each in swimming events.

Star performer at today's swimming session was Mike Wendon, a 24-year-old Sydney bank clerk, who bowed out of world competition with an Olympic and Commonwealth Games gold medal tally of 10.

Wendon capped his career with a gold medal in the final of the 100-meter freestyle for his third consecutive games victory in this event. His time of 52.7 seconds this year was a games record. Brad Cooper led a 1-2-3 sweep for Australia in the 200-meter backstroke, winning in 2:06.31. Mark Tonelli was second and Robert Williams third.

Don Wagstaff won the springboard diving for Australia with 531.54 points. Scot Cranham, Canada, took the silver and Trevor Simpson, England, the bronze. Canada continued to dominate the women's swimming. Patti Steinhilber, a 18-year-old high school girl, won the 100-meter butterfly to gain her country's fourth gold medal in the women's events in the Queen Elizabeth II pool.

Ken Wickham, Scotland, was second and Sandra Yost, Australia, third.

A pistol-packing paragon won Canada's other gold medal. The Rev. William Hare, 39-year-old minister of the United Church of Canada, scored 586 points for first place in the rapid-fire pistol event.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

New York Rangers 5, Los Angeles 3 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Washington 2, Montreal 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Vancouver 2, Buffalo 2 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Detroit 2, Minnesota 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); St. Louis 2, Chicago 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Boston 2, New York Islanders 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); San Jose 2, Oakland 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Los Angeles 2, Vancouver 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Minnesota 2, Detroit 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Chicago 2, St. Louis 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); New York Islanders 2, Boston 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Oakland 2, San Jose 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Vancouver 2, Los Angeles 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1 (1st round 2, Stanley Cup Playoffs); 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Art Buchwald

Doctor, I Need Help

WASHINGTON.—"Doctor, my name is Charles Dividend, and I am president of the Windfall Oil Co. of New Jersey."

"Yes, I was expecting you. You told your regular doctor you wanted to see a psychiatrist."

"Would you care to sit in a chair or lie down on the couch?"

"I'll lie down on the couch."

"What seems to be the problem, Mr. Dividend?"

"People are saying terrible things about me. Everywhere I go they call me names like profiteer, and price gouger, and Mr. Ripoff. I can't take it anymore, Doctor."

"When did this paranoia start?"

"It's not paranoia! I was up in front of a Senate committee last week and they treated me like a criminal. I'm president of one of the largest oil companies in the world. I personally gave \$100,000 to Nixon's campaign. I'm a great American and I think I should be treated with a little respect."

"I see. Would you like a Kleenex?"

"No, thank you. Everyone is mad at me because I wouldn't sell any oil to the U.S. Navy during the Arab embargo. But what would you do, Doctor, if the king of Saudi Arabia said you couldn't give any oil to the United States? After all, he's a king."

"You sound as if you're carrying around a certain amount of guilt."

"I have nothing to be guilty about, Doctor. I've done a damn good job. My company has pro-

vided cheap and abundant energy through aggressive competition. We have spawned tremendous economic growth in this country and have made America the greatest country in the free world."

"Then why do you need a psychiatrist?"

"I can't remember anything."

"Could you be a little more specific?"

"Well, the other day I went up on the Hill to testify before a congressional committee. They asked me how much profit we had made during the energy crisis and I couldn't for the life of me come up with the figure. Then they asked me how much we had paid out to our stockholders and my mind went blank. They also wanted to know how much taxes we had contributed to the United States, and I just stared at them."

"It seems to me, Mr. Dividend, that you appear to have a blank about profits."

"I never did in the past, Doctor. Before the energy crisis, I could reel off every figure in our annual company report by heart. Now I can't even remember how much oil we're refining in a month."

"Annesia is not unusual in the oil business, Mr. Dividend."

"That's easy for you to say, Doctor. But how would you like it if 200 million people thought you were casting in on a crisis, when in fact, all you're trying to do is get a decent return on your capital?"

"You feel that there are 200 million people in this country talking behind your back?"

"I know it, Doctor. When I walk down the street, people start chanting, 'Windfall! Windfall! hee, hee, hee! How much did you raise our gas today?'"

"Perhaps they're jealous because you have a depletion allowance and they don't. Mr. Dividend, you can't be an oil baron and also expect to be loved."

"I can't?"

"Well, actually, it's too early to say. I think we have to have a few more sessions before we come to any definite conclusions. What about coming in on Tuesday at 3 p.m.?"

"Thank you, Doctor, you've been a big help to me. How much do I owe you?"

"That will be \$40 for the hour."

"OK. Can you charge a \$1,000 bill?"

"I can't."

"I can't?"

"I can't."

"I can't."

"I can't."

"I can't."

"I can't."

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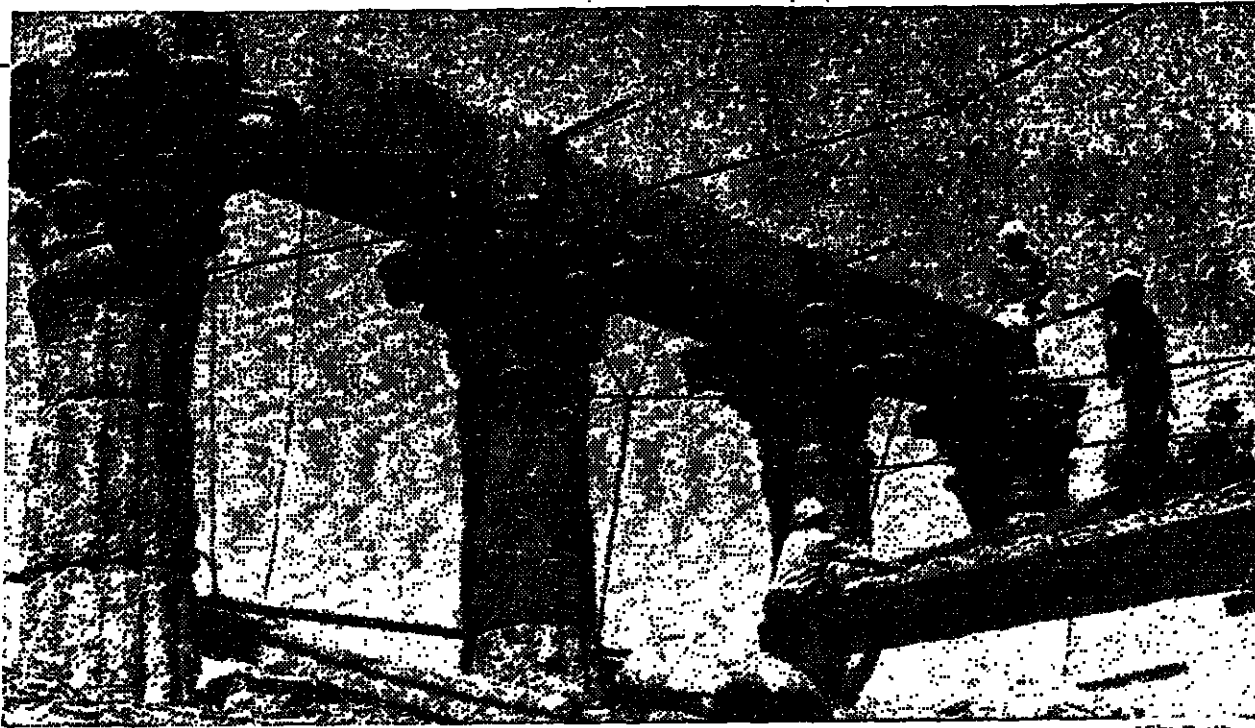
"I can't."

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"I can't."



Workmen and standing columns at the Temple of Diana in Merida, Spain.

A Town of Amateur Archaeologists

By Mike Booth

MERIDA, Spain (UPI).—

"Other towns devote themselves to agriculture or industry or commerce," Fernán Ramos says, standing in the rubble of what looks like a demolition site, "but our business is history."

Mr. Ramos is the Director of Fine Arts for Merida, the Extremadura town which houses the finest set of Roman ruins on the Iberian peninsula.

"Augusta Emerita" it was called in Roman times," Mr. Ramos says, "the place where the most illustrious soldiers of the Roman world came to retire. In its time it was a virtual Rome in miniature with its own monuments, temples and public works, many of which are still extant today: Trajan's Arch, the aqueducts, the amphitheater and a circus which held 30,000 spectators for two and four-horse chariot races."

Mr. Ramos's rubble is the excavation for the latest of Merida's ancient monuments, the Temple of Diana. "That name is actually erroneous,"

he says, "since the temple was originally dedicated to Caesar Augustus."

During the restoration work, begun last summer and expected to be finished some time next year, the temple is closed to the public by wooden barriers. Squashed as it is between the houses on a narrow residential street, it might be just another house under construction. "In fact, for the past 300 years it has been a house," Mr. Ramos says. "The site was bought in the 17th century by a nobleman and a palace was built here. They utilized four of the original Corinthian columns as structural members in this later building."

"Our recent excavation has shown that the temple is larger than we originally thought by three columns. It actually measures 11 columns long by 6 deep. Most of the rest of the original columns are buried in the garden."

In 1972 the Dirección General de Bellas Artes bought the temple and grounds for some \$350,000. All excavation and reconstruction work is under the di-

rection of its staff of archaeologists and architects. "Even the stonemasons are specialized experts," Mr. Ramos says, "these historic restorations have brought back skills which had very nearly disappeared a few years ago," he adds, indicating a workman chipping away at a large chunk of granite with a small chisel.

"Each of these stones entails two to five days' work. The same is true of the restoration of old tiles and mosaics. The work is painstaking and highly specialized and we had to train men to do it."

Today the builders have harnessed the four segmented pillars which are left standing with cables and are easing them into plumb so they won't fall over when the bricks and plaster are removed from around them—this without disturbing the great stone lintels which rest precariously on the top.

The Temple of Diana is just one of a program of archaeological projects which began in

Merida in the beginning of the century but which has intensified greatly in the past decade. Currently under restoration are the ancient hippodrome, the theater and several Roman dwellings, as well as the conventual de Santiago, a relatively modern building (18th century) which will house the new archaeological museum.

"Merida's most precious historic treasure is, of course, the Roman theater," Mr. Ramos says. "It is one of the best-preserved Roman ruins remaining in the world today."

Today the people of Merida regard their Roman monuments with pride and a spirit of cooperation. "It wasn't always that way, however," Mr. Ramos says, "that farmers would run across artifacts and keep them secret for fear that their land might be expropriated for archaeological purposes. But then they found out that the Directorate of Fine Arts pays considerably higher prices for archaeological finds than the Public Works Department. Now everybody in town is an amateur archaeologist, hoping to find something of value in his garden."

One of a Program

PEOPLE: Bing Crosby Leaves Hospital, Going Fishing

Bing Crosby, 69, left Peninsula Hospital in Burlingame, Calif., Sunday—and the word is that he can still sing. Crosby was admitted on New Year's Eve with a suspected case of pleurisy. But on Jan. 13, surgeons removed part of his left lung—he had apparently contracted a rare fungus disease during an African safari last year. While in the hospital, Crosby was flooded with phone calls, telegrams and letters—as many as 1,000 letters a day at one point. Crosby's doctor, Stanley Hanfling, said that the singer planned to go on a fishing trip and then would join his family at their winter home in Baja California, Mexico.

"He was very gentle and nice until he started drinking," said Anna Bayard of Albuquerque, N.M. The police came and took him away in a cage.

The visitor: A monkey of unidentified species and origin walked into the Royal home last week when Mrs. Bayard opened her front door to call her dog. "He made himself at home and was as nice as could be," she said. But then he got into the cleaning fluid, a bottle of hand lotion and some eye medicine and went bananas. "He started throwing things at us. He unplugged our television, hit us with cooking pans, turned the knobs on the washer and dryer and started eating our plastic fruit."

A sheriff's deputy showed up. He "came in being real brave." Mrs. Bayard went on, "but that didn't last long." Soon there were five officers and seven Royals trying to deal with the monkey. Finally, officers captured the monkey by throwing a blanket over him. They took him away to an animal shelter.

A Washington Post reporter, Leroy Aaron, was thrown out of Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas Friday night during Hank Sinatra's party. "I was thrown out for being too drunk," he said. "I was thrown out for being too drunk."

"As far as Sinatra is concerned, the Washington Post is not welcome here," Mahoney later confirmed this and said that three or four other news organizations are on what he called Sinatra's blacklist.

Aaron said that he was told by Mahoney that the board has ruled against him was not personal. He said that Mahoney had told him before the show that he would not be welcome and twice

had him ejected when the reporter slipped in as a member of the public. Mahoney said that Sinatra was upset by the Post's attitude to the singer's friend, former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, and stories printed about Sinatra's alleged visit to the Mafia.

Maine State Prison inmate, Danny Trask, 35, has been ruled eligible to run for governor. But he says that even if elected, he won't grant himself a pardon. He is serving a 20 to 40 year sentence for robbery. He won't be eligible for parole until December, 1977.

Trask, who says he is neither a Democrat nor a Republican, wants to form a new political party for the poor. The platform would call for the end of wasteful state spending.

Tas, the Soviet news agency reported with glee on Sunday that a document found in U.S. northern town of Petrosavodsk proves that Peter the Great had a special way of dealing with drunks. He gave them medals of solid iron and shaped like stars. They weighed 15 pounds and were chained round the necks of chronic drunks. Alcoholism is still a problem in the Soviet Union—sobering-up stations are a fixture on the Moscow scene. But so far no one's suggested going back to Peter the Great's medals.

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